The Court All Ready to Proceed with Testimony in the Haddock Case.

Sioux City special: The crowd in attend ance upon the Haddock murder trial was considerably larger than upon the opening day. John Arensdor!, the defendant, accompanied by his wife and children, again appeared, much less agitated and concerned even than yesterday. The work of empanneling a jury was resumed at once. At roon, after the state had exhausted all its peremptory challenges and the defense all but one, a jury was agreed upon and accepted by both the state and defense. The try is regarded favorably. The majority A. e foreigners. A most noticeable feature is the fact that all but one are farmers, most of them thrifty and in comfortable circumstances, well liked and excellent men.

The largest crowd since the case opened was present at the afternoon session, every inch of standing room being taken. H. J. Taylor read the indictment for murder found against Arensdorf by the grand jury, and also those against the conspirators. Mr. Taylor gave a careful resume of the line of evidence that the state expected to by his flattering professions was an 11follow, including the historic meeting of saloon men and the action decided upon there. Arensdorf and others were appointed to carry out the behests of the union. A private meeting was held, and Trieber states that he had two Germans hired to "do up" witnesses. Arensdorf promised to give these men \$700 or more for doing the work. He further suggested the advisability of blowing up Haddock's house. Upon the following Monday, the day of the murder, Haddock had to arrange a trip to Greenville that evening. Movements of the conspirators, and all that they planned and arranged while the fateful trip was being made by Haddock and Turner to Greenville, will be brought Before Haddock returned to the livery barn Bismarck and Granda were at the corner of Fourth and Pearl streets, where they met Trieber and others. Trieber told them to go to the corner of Water and Fourth streets, and watch for the return of the buggy and minister. When the buggy was yet absent there appeared near this same corner the men whose names are on the in lictments. Some of them entered a close back and were driven to Greenville, where they made vigorous in-quiries for Haddock. Then they returned to the city. There were other parties on the street making inquiries for Haddock. Taylor then recited the instance of intercepting a hack on Fourth, near Pearl street, with which the public is familiar. The return of the buggy was announced by special messenger. Several men then came out of Junks, John Arensdorf being one of the number. Arensdorf said: "Let's go and see what there is." They went in irregular order, and when near the corner of Water and Fourth streets assembled the ten men whose names are on the indictment. Haddock left the stable and started for the Columbia house corner. The two hirelings were there, Granda standing near the fence but by reason of drinks taken they seemed

defendants sceatter in all directions. The case was opened for the defense by G. W. Argo of Le Mars. A general plea of "not guilty" was entered. Mr. Argo dwelt long upon the admirable traits, business and social standing of his client, giving an extensive biographical sketch, and stating that the defense would be able to prove an alibi; that Arensdorf was not present at all at the time and place of the murder. Stress was laid upon the state's witness, Leavitt, who was entitled to no credit

incompetent to do the work promised. As

Haddock advanced the ten defend-

need you." Haddock seemed to see them,

but did not hesitate. He marched across

to Water street. Out from that crowd

marched John Arensdorf, and at his side

was Henry Peters, and just as they were

about to pass, John Arensdorf turned, and

with his revolver shot. Mr. Haddock

staggered and fell. Mr. Arensdorf and Peters

stood for a moment, then ran across the

bridge into the brewery, while the other

were there. John Arensdorf

either as a witness or a man. The case having been presented, adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

DELVING IN THE DEBRIS.

Scarching in the Ruins of the Buffals Hotel Fire for Victims' Remains.

Buffalo (N. Y.) special: The search among the ruins of the Rochester hotel for bodies was continued all day and up to a ate hour this evening. Nothing has been 'ound since the body taken out this morning. It is now said that this body is not that of Clerk Osborne, as a portion of the trousers found does not correspond with those of the missing clerk. J. D. Acker, of Scranton, Pa., reported as missing, is safe. He left the house Thursday night but tailed to report until this afternoon. L. K. Goldsmith, of New York, was reported late this afternoon as among the missing, but has since turned up all right.

Several safes were taken from the ruins to-day in good condition, and will be opened to-morrow. The Buffalo Library association, owner of the burned hotel, has arranged to have 200 men at work on the rains to-morrow to make a complete search for whatever they contain. Capt. W. H. Shepard, of Cleveland, general agent of a Boston house, left Cleveland for this city Thursday last. A friend states that he intended stopping at the Richmond. Nothing has since been heard from him and a telegram from his family states that they know nothing of his whereabouts. Special watchmen are on duty at all the hotels in the city to guard against any possible attempts at incendiarism, and to allay the fears of the guests.

There was considerable feeling displayed at the public meeting held to-day to protest against the aerial wires and several speakers advocated summary proceedings to get rid of the evil in event of the companies not complying with the demand for their burial. Wiser counsel prevailed, however, and it is believed that amicable arrangements will be made with the companies to put the wires under the ground

within the city limits. M. Hahlman of Rochester, reported as probably fatally injured, died at the Taffet house at 8 o'clock to-night. Little Jennie Mann is not expected to survive the night. A visit to the hospital late to-night elicits the information that the wounded are doing as well as could be expected. Maggie Mulbach is not expected to live through the night, and Maggie Oten is very low, and is in a critical condition. The Travelers' Protective association is caring for the injured commercial travelers, and supplying them with everything needful for their comfort.

NATIONAL TREASURY AFFAIRS.

Washington dispatch: During the past week \$900,000 have been shipped to the assistant treasurer at New York and \$600,000 to the assistant treasurer at certificates and United States ently fictitious and is probably due to a desire on the part of certin timid brokers was necessary for the officers to borrow a to secure them in large amounts for use in the city of the which miss radius was recessary for the officers to borrow a to secure them in large amounts for use in the city of the United States in the city of the Washington on the 1st day of May, 1887,

THE COST OF A CRIME.

Dr. G. W. Randall Shot Dead in a Court Room at Hastings, Neb.

Hastings (Neb.) special to the Omaha Republican: Yesterday Dr. G. W. Randall was arrested for a heinous crime. To-day he was shot dead in the court room, and Hastings was all this evening and to-night in a fever heat of excitement. No such senthe unwilling people of this quiet community, and while it has not yet subsided been made for his photographs. it has already established the wish that its like may never again be known here. The details of the tragedy and the circum- The New Commissioners Well Qualified for stances leading up to Dr. Randall's assassination complete in one chapter a story of crime unequaled in the annals of the state.

A few months ago one G. W. Randall, professing to be a cure-all and passing under the title of doctor, made his appearance here, accompanied by a woman whom he called his wife, and advertised himself as an expert specialist in all the ills to which flesh is heir. Among the patients captured year-old girl, the daughter of Marion Hart, a farmer living near Edgar, twelve miles away. The little one was sent to him to treated for sore eyes, and at first made her home with friends, but was subsequently provailed upon to accept the hospitality of the doctor's home. The history of the child's experience under the doctor's roof is best told in the language of the child herself, when she testified on the witness stand yesterday afternoon that she had been outraged repeatedly by the inhuman beast and that the latter's alleged wife had held her hands while he accomplished the hellish deed. These facts having been made known by the girl to her parents, a warrant was at once procured for Randall's arrest. Knowledge of the outrage having been made public, the utmost of indignation was expressed, and at time the alleged physician was arrested, threats of lynching were freely made.

When the case was called for trial this afternoon the court room was crowded with an angry throng, scores of Mr. Hart's indignant friends being among those in attendance. Excitement grew as the deprayity of the man was gradually laid bare a d was at a boiling point before the unfortunate child had finished ner story of inhuman treatment. Suddenly, without warning, Randall fell to the floor shot through the head by some one-and in the pandemonium which immediately ensued no one sought to a certain the identity of the avenger. Women screamed and fainted and others fled; men rushed wildly from the room, and for a time the scene beggarded description. Medical aid arrived in time to find Randall breathless and the court room empty, save for the presence of a half-crazed wife and a few attaches of the

Those who had fled in terror stood about on the outside in eager expectancy of they knew not what, while all thoughts of capturing the man who did the killing seemed farthest from their thoughts. As the news of the tragedy was carried through the spoke, "You drunken Dutchmen, we do not | town the people left their homes and occupations and flocked to the scene, all anxious to ascertain the minutest details, and for an hour or more the body of the murdered man lay where it fell

After a while calm reflection prompted the belief, on the part of the people, that the miserable wretch had met his just deserts and that a fitting finale of the exciting occurrences would be the lynching of the woman who had taken so unimportant part in the affair. For hours the streets were wild with enraged citizens, but at a late hour to-night no violence had been offered the dead doctor's wife.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Hastings special to the Omaha Bee: Last night was a wild one in Hastings and excitement reigned supreme. The tragic death of Dr. Randall in the court room drew hundreds of people about the building, but not one person could befound who expressed regret at the occurrence. At first it was impossible to ascertain who did the shooting, but finally it was noised about that he was a brother of the outraged girl. It seems that twenty-five men had come in from Edgar the home of Marion Hart, the girl's father, with the intention of lynching Randall. Young Hart, however, was too quick for them, and as soon as the testimony was all in he suddealy pulled a revolver from beneath his coat and fired. His aim was unerring, the ball striking Randall in the center of the head, killing him instantly. Immediately here was the wildest confusion in the court house. Young Hart, however, coolly turned around and walked out of the door. On the steps he met the sheriff, but neither that official nor any of the bystanders cared to arrest the young man. Where he went to is at present unknown, but the long be a fugitive, as they will see that he erganhod. returns to his home and will guard him from any attempts that may be made to teprive him of his liberty. Immediately after the shooting, Marion

Hart, the father of the girl, rushed up to the corpse and kicked it, remarking, "I ant to see that a good clean job has been done, and that the villain will not return the undertaker's rooms, where large crowds gathered to take a look at the dead ravisher.

During all this time Mrs. Randall, the wife of the dead man, and implicated with room under a guard of officers, as it was leared that the infuriated crowd outside would lynch her if she attempted to leave the building. Finally, however, a carriage was secured and the woman, accompanied by officers, was driven rapidly to her boarding house. The mob, on hearing of it, immediately started in pursuit, and gathered about the house where she was curses were loud and deep, and it beshe could be spirited out of town another tragedy would occur. Not a man could be found in Hastings who would help guard the woman, and the sheriff was obliged to send to Howard to secure Randall to Grand Island under their silver, copper, lead and iron ore, Dr. Bell the company of the officers. They man-longs to Canada. An effort will be made aged to elude the vigilance of the mob, and during the coming session of parliament to entering the carriage the woman was secure an appropriation to commence a driven rapidly away with the guards in at. survey of the British Columbia boundary tendance. It was some time before the in the hope that the United States governcrowd surrounding the house were aware of Mrs. Randall's departure, and when her escape was made known their fury was unbounded. About a dozen mounted men, Chicago to meet whatever demands may live, bound, if possible, to overtake her be made for notes of small denominations. and end her life. Their plans, however, Most of the shipments were in \$90, \$10 and failed as the woman had too much of a start, although an accident nearly gave notes. The treasury is also issuing \$1 and them a chance to wreak their vengeance. \$2 certificates at the rate of \$150,000 per When about five miles from Grand Island The call is for \$10,000,000 of the 3 per day. It is said at the department that the one of the horses attached to the carriage present demand for small notes is appar- in which Mrs. Randall was riding suddenly the principal and accrued interest of the

when the outfit arrived in Grand Island and Mrs. Randall was lodged in jail for sale keeping. The pursuers arrived about fifteen minutes later, but too late to carry

out their deadly plans. The shooting and the exciting chase have been the one theme of conversation here all day, even the congregations at the churches discussing the tragedy until the services actually commenced and returning to the theme as soon as the benedictions were pronounced. To show the feeling of sation has ever before forced itself upon the populace towards young Hart, the shootist, many offers of \$5 apiece have

A SATISFACTORY CHOICE.

the Work Before Them. Washington special: The personnel of the inter-state commerce commission was the chief topic of conversation here to-day, and as a general thing the composition of the commission seems to give satisfaction. The high character and competence, and special fitness of the five gentlemen for the work before them is generally admitted and is considered ample compensation for the president is freely credited with having brought one of the most difficult tasks he has yet encountered to a gratifying and successful conclusion. The Critic this evening in this connection, while commenting editorially on the composition of the commission, doubtless reflects the opinion of fair-minded men of all parties, in saying: "The president has done wisely, as a mat ter of self-defense, in selecting commissioners on the basis of merit and thus relieving himself of responsibility in a greater degree than he could have done by appointments based in a greater degree upon political or personal considerations. The organization of the commission is

the next thing looked for. The commissions of the members were signed by the president to-day and were ready to be sent to them, and it is expected they will meet in Washington in a few days and organize and get ready for the delicate and difficult duties before them, and which will begin on the 5th of next month, the date on which the inter state commerce law goes into effect. Four of the commissioners are at their homes and will require some time to close up their present busiaffairs. Col. Morrison, who is in Washington, desires to return to his home and settle up some personal matters. The delay on the part of the commissioners in getting together and organizing is not as serious as the delay which it is feared will grow out of the selection of quarters and clerks, and the performance of a vast amount of correspondence before the cemmission can take intelligent action on any of the problems that are sure to be thrust

upon it. The gravest and most fundamental ques tions have arisen under the new law, and apon these it is of the utmost importance hat the commission shall clearly define its position before proceeding with its work. I o members of the commission, at least, have probably as yet given very little attention to these questions. The questions referred to are of the most radical character. In the first place it is disputed whether the law applies to shipments made from one point to another within a state or only to those from one state to another. The construction of the clause, "under like arcumstances and condition," the clause n reference to long and short hauls, and other phrases used in the act, and providons made by it, are so variously construed by the constitutional lawvers that one construction would reduce the effects of the new law in the most important character, while another would lead to a complete reversal of the commercial conditions and transportation methods, and affect every branch of trade and every interest throughout the United States. While it is generally believed that the commission is so constituted as to secure conservative rulings on these questions, it is conceded that many points of vast importance are in doubt.

The bill appropriates \$100,000 for the expenses of the commission for the first year of its existence, while other expenses neidental to it are to be met out of other appropriations for the interior depart ments and the courts. The salaries of five commissioners are \$7,500, and of the secretary at \$3,500 and other stipulated expenses, leaving about \$50,000 to be exsended for assistance, clerical service, etc. This represents a large clerical and official force to be appointed in such a manner, at such rates and for such duties as the commissioners see fit, but subject, in every case, to the approval of the secretary of the interior. A large and important bureau will undoubtedly be rapidly organ-

Information has been received that thousands of communications, inquiries, complaints, etc., are ready to pounce in upon the commission whenever it is ready to receive them. A gentleman well qualito speak recently told the president that a house full of such documents was ready men from Edgar declare that he will not for mailing as soon as the commission

A PROSPECTIVE DISPUTE.

The United States and Canada Both After Valuable Mining Lands.

Ottawa (Ont.) special: The discovery of to life," The corpse was then removed to the gold deposits in British Columbia close to the imaginary boundary line between that province and Alaska, it is feared, may lead to serious trouble if the actual boundary is not defined before any athim in the crime, remained in the court tempt is made to develop these valuable finds. In view of the valuable discovery of gold in the Pacific province the Dominion government has decided on sending out a party to make a geological survey of that part of that country in which mineral has been found, and to ascertain as nearly as possible to whom they belong-whether to the United States or the Dominion. The stopping five hundred strong. Their party will, it is agreed, leave here for the Yukon district in April. Dr. Bell, came evident to the officers that unless assistant in the geological survey, says he believes the valuable land between the head water of the Lewis river and Mount Stilias will become a source of dispute between the United States and Canada on account of twenty-five men to help keep back the the indefinite boundary line. Referring to When the Howard contingen, are the country between the head waters of rived they were all sworn in as deputy the Lewis river and Mount Stilias, which sheriffs and it was resolved to take Mrs. Les directly west of it, which abounds in guard. A two-horse carriage was accord- says the Americans have got ahead of ng secured and stationed about two Canada in the territorial deal, and the Doblocks away from the house. Mrs. Ran- minion must look forward quickly to keep dall then donned a plug hat and cut-away from being forced out of this valuable tercoat, and in this disguise left the house in ritory which, he maintains, properly bement will co-operate and definitely settle the boundary line and thus remove all possibility of dispute.

ANOTHER BOND CALL.

Washington special: The acting secreary of the treasury this afternoon issued the 148th call for the redemption of bonds. cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the event of a possible stringency of the living near where the accident occurred. It and that interest on said bonds will cease was shortly after 3 o'clock in the morning on that day.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Charge that the Law is Being Evaded Emphatically Denied. Washington special: Civil Service Com-

missioners Edgerton and Oberly both deny the truth of the published reports that the heads of executive departments are, or have been, systematically evading the civil service laws by appointing confidential clerks and promoting clerks without competitive examinations. Mr. Oberly says they found some cases in which appointments and promotions were made without compliance with the provisions of the law, but in nearly every case of this kind it has been demonstrated by investigation that the appointment was made by, nadvertence, and not with any intent to gnore or violate the law, and in every case where the attention of the proper officials was called to the matter it has been promptly rectified. In some cases these appointments have grown out of a misapprehension of the law, but immediately upon the attention of the appointing power being called to the construction of the act by the commission, that conlong delay in appointing them, and the struction has been accepted and the appointment or promotion corrected. The official head of the Grand Army of the Republic submitted a list of forty-eight appointments in the interior department which it was complained were made in violation of the civil service law. The commission took this list and investigated the matter and found that all but six were appointed in pursuance of, and in compliance with, the provisions of the law, and these six they have not yet been able to locate. If it shall be found that the six persons are on the roll the commissioners believe it will be developed that they are there lawfully Among the appointments included in the Grand Army list are the confidential clerks of Secretary Lamar and the assistant secretary of the interior. The civil service commissioners hold that there is no question as to the right of such officials to appoint their confidential secretaries without competitive examination.

AN UNGUARDED TREASURY. Washington special: The press dispatches

have announced the fact that the officials of the treasury have given orders that several men who made frequent visits to the vaults should no longer be admitted. These men have been lingering around the department for some time, and it was feared that their designs upon the wealth which was stored in the cellar was not altogether a proper one. The department has for some time past allowed visitors into the vaults between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock each day. The enormous silver store-house is literally packed full; there is not room for even another bag, and naturally the sight of this vast amount of bullion attracts the up dity of impecunious visitors. It is a reat many years since an attempt was unde to rob the treasury and no one has ever tried to carry off the coins stored there ince the Bland law made storage necessary. Beyond twenty-five or thirty watchmen who are employed to watch the building when the clerks are gone there is absolutely no protection whatever against robbers, and is doubtful if any is needed. It is posseble that a gang of thieves might secrete themselves somewhere in the building and perhaps they might be able to break into some of the smaller vaults, but the exposed position of the building would make it an exceedingly dangerous undertaking, and it is hardly likely that any thief would have the hardihood to attempt it. The fact that the building is not watched from the outside causes no comment whatever from people who know how things are conducted in this country, but the English visitors to the capital always wonder why a squad of soldiers are not detailed to parade in front of the treasury building by night as is the case in London in the neighborhood of the Bank of England.

A NEW REGIME TO RULE,

New York special: The present administration of the Knights of Labor is likely to be turned out of office when the general assembly of the organization meets in Minneapolis in October. A movement is now on foot to elect delegates who are hostile to the existing management, and if it is sufficiently successful the coming conven tion will reduce the term of office of the general officers from two years, as constituted at Richmond last August, to one, and at the election which will consequently result General Master Workman Powderly and all the other present general officers and members of thegeneral executive board except Thomas B. Barry, of Michigan, will be defeated if they venture to be candidates for another term of office. Great dissatisfaction exists in the organization, and those who are interested in fomenting it manage to make the general officers take the blame for everything that goes wrong. The opposition to Powderly dates back to the Richmond convention when it was charged he had surrendered to the "Home

FOR DEFENSE OF THE FRONTIER. Washington special: A paper entitled Mobilization and Concentration of the Canadian Militia for Defense of the Frontier," printed in the current issue of the Journal of the military service institution, has caused no little comment in both military and civilian circles. The writer, from a Canadian point of view, in fixing the number of men at the smallest possible limit for the defense of a line extending from Quebec to Detroit, bases his calculation on a force of 150,000 men. This force is divided as follows: 50,000 at Montreal; 10,000 at Quebec: 10,000 at Kingston, and 50,000 at Toronto and on the Western peninsula. The remaining are 30,000 to be used as a movable column along the north bank of the St. Lawrence. The article also contains a military map showing the military districts, works and disposition of the available force to the greatest advantage. The caper will be continued in the next issue of the Military Journal.

DECLINES TO CONCUR THEREIN. Washington dispatch: In the case of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company, the secretary of the interior has declined to concur in the recommendation of the commissioner of the general land office that the company be enjoined from cutting and disposing of timber from its unapproved selected lands in the state of Wisconsin within its indemnity limi's, which selections have not been approved because of the non-completion of he road within the time limited by the granting act, though fully completed since hat time. The secretary holds that the oad having been completed, and congress having failed to declare a forfeiture of the grant, the company is entitled to its full senefit. The secretary directs the commissioner to forthwith adjust the said grant and transmit for approval proper lists of the lands selected and subject to selection by the company within the indemnity limits of the grant.

The shan of Persia has granted 24,000 square yards of ground to Dr. W. W. Torrence, physician of the American Presbyterian board of missions, for a hospital at Teberan.

A jury at Charlotte, Michigan, has given judgment against that city for \$250 to James Catheart, a captain in the Salvation army, who was recently locked up fourteen nours for authorities.

PAID THE PENALTY AT LAST.

Jack Marion Hung for a Murder Committed Long Ago.

Beatrice (Neb.) special to the Omaha Herald: At 11:20 this forenoon, Jackson Marion, convicted of the murder of John Cameron, was hung in the county jail yard. The crime for which he was executed was

committed in this county in 1872. He had been twice tried and four times sentenced before the decree of the law was carried out. It was the first legal execution ever taking place in Gage county. The possible complications between this country prisoner rested well during the night. The and England. Congress authorized the con-Rev. G. H. Albright, his spiritual adviser, spent most of the day with him, holding department has completed the arrangements service. About 7 o'clock Marion ate a for its building is not generally known. hearty supper, remarking to the watchman that it "was the last supper he would get." He passed the remainder of the evening The contract provides that each gun shall be quietly and went to bed about 8:30. Alter going to bed he dictated an address to the citizens of Gage county. He went to sleep to make them twelve inches. If the guns are about 10 o'clock and slept till 3. At that made of that capacity they will be capable of time he was awake about half an throwing 400 pounds of dynamite, which hour. He went to sleep again and would be sufficient to blow up the largest slept till about 6 o'clock this morning. I vessel known to any modern navy. The conafterwards ate breakfast. He still maintained his composure and awakened feeling seemingly well. After breakfast he was shaved, brushed his clothing and made other preparations. The Rev. Albright came in about 8 o'clock and remained with him to the end. Marion and the minister had a long talk concerning spiritual affairs and a short service was held. About 10 o'clock other visitors were admitted who remained for a short time. Services were again held and the prisoner seemed penitent. He said that he never faltered when duty called and that he was ready to go. About the last thing he said before the death warrant was read to him was to the Rev. Albright. He said: "I confess before the Almighty that I am a sinner. Further than that I will not deny guilt, neither will I confess it." He also compared with his case others in jail for murder during his confinement there and said he couldn't understand why they who had been convicted on positive proof should have been either acquitted or sent to the penitentiary for short terms while he has to suffer the extreme penalty.

At 11 o'clock Sheriff Davis read the death warrant. Marion said he wished to say goodbye to the sheriff and his family, and unaided walked to the scalfold. The sheriff went first and then Marion, followed by Deputy Sheriff Barnett. Following them came some visiting sheriffs and oth ers. At about 10 or 12 minutes after 11 o'clock the Rev. Albright offered prayer for Marion. Then Sherill Davis asked Marion if he had anything to say. Marion stood five or six minutes as if in deep thought, and began to talk. He spoke in substance as follows:

confess that I am a sinner the same as he said: other men. I have made no confession and have none to make. Go to the court docket and see where men have been tried and acquitted, and compare my case with theirs. God help foes and friends. God delp everybody. That is all I have to say." This was said in a clear, strong voice and

without emotion.

sprung. A slight trembling of the body was noticed, and in fifteen minutes he was pronounced dead. It is thought his neck was broken. Fifteen minutes before 12 the body was cut down and moved outside the enclosure. There it remained a short time until people outside passed by and viewed it. At 12 o'clock the body was placed in a coffin and taken away. It was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the potter's

The execution took place inside of a high and tight board enclosure in the jail yard and was witnessed by about fifty people. There were probably 300 people outside, but this number was more than doubled as soon as it was known that the execution had taken place. A company of the National guards under Capt. Phillips and Lieuts. Hall an! Glick acted as guards and did their duty well. They kept the croad back a distance of about 60 feet from the enclosure. There was no unseemly proceeding in connection with the execution. The officials did their disagreeable duty in a creditable manner. Marion was self-possessed from first to last and seemed to be the coolest man present. His last words were given in a steady and strong voice and he met death without flinching.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

In April, 1872, Jackson Marion and wife and John Camerson started from Jackson county, Kansas, for Gage county, Nebraska, Cameron having a span of bay mares, wagon and harness, and Marion having a team of mules, wagon and harness. They arrived in due time at the home of Mrs. Warren, who was Mrs. Marion's mother, living near Liberty, Gage county, staying there until about May 2, when Cameron and Marion with the two teams started west to work on the St. Joe & Denver railroad near Steele City, Neb. On May 5, Marion returned to Mrs. Warren's alone, having the two teams, Cameron's trunk and wearing Cameron's boots. Said he had bought Cameron's outfit and that he had gone on farther west with a party of railroaders. Marion said he (Marion) could not make railroading pay and so he returned to Warrens. The neighborhood, thinking that all was not straight, began questioning Marion about his trade with Cameron and of Cameron's whereabouts and finally accused him of killing Cameron. The place grew very hot for him but before any action was taken he had fled for parts unknown. About this time relatives of Cameron, becoming uneasy at his long absence, began to make inquiry. They traced him to Mrs. Warren's and his starting west from there, but could find no subsequent trace of him. They finally gave up the that in planting trees, the people are acsearch and it was not until complishing most valuable results, not the following March, 1873, that another hapter was opened. At this time word was received by the coroner of Gage county that the skeleton and clothing of a man had been found on Indian creek, fifteen miles southwest of Beatrice. The remains were brought to Beatrice and an inquest held; the body being recognized as that of John Cameron, and that he was killed by Jack Marion. Some effort was then made to find Marion, but without success. In December 1882, nearly eleven years after the crime had been committed, Marion was seen at the county jail at Sedan, Chautauqua county. Kansas, where he was awaiting trial for stealing, by a man who had formerly lived in Gage county, and who knew that he was accused of the Cameron murder. He informed the Sheriff at Sedan, who immediately wrote to Captain Herron, sheriff of Gage county, ap-

praising him of what he had heard, Mr. the endorsement of his Irish policy by the Herron at once went to Sedan, satisfied himself that he had the right man, though | Monday: Marion denied ever having been in Nebraska or having the name of Marion. sympathy which from the first we have re-His release was secured from the Sedan ceived from, as I believe, a large majority pail, and he was lodged in the Beatrice jail of the American people in our efforts to se-

The St. Petersburg Zazette declares that the relations between Russia and Germany are of the best, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary.

The governor of Nebraska has commissioned leading a parade in violation of orders by the Buffalo Bill as aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel.

DEADLIER THAN GREEK FIRE.

The Cruiser Which Is To Revolutionize Naval Warfare.

The Navy Department at Washington has just completed, says a special to The World, the drawing of a contract with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company, of New York, for the construction of a dynamite steel cruiser, to be completed by June 1. If this vessel is all that is claimed for it then the harbor of New York will be safe from any foreign fleet. The work on this vessel will be hastened on account of struction of this vessel last year, but very little has been said about it, and the fact that the

This vessel is to carry three donamite guns, each capable of throwing with accuracy 200 pounds of dynamite a distance of one mile. capable of being discharged once in two minutes. These are to be guns of ten and onehalf-inch callbre. The company has promised Then he got up and dressed and soon tract specifies that the vessel shall have a capacity of twenty knots an hour, which means twenty-three miles of speed. There are very few vessels of great capacity capable of making any such spend. heavy armored vessels of modern time will be capable of running away from this new cruiser. She is to be 230 feet long, 26 feet breadth of beam, with 714 feet draught and 3.200 horse-power.

The Government contracts to pay for her \$350 000. The company has given bond to carry out this contract. If the vessel does not reach the speed named she will not be accepted. The contract also specifies that these guns are to be fired with safety and accuracy at objects one mile distance as another condition of acceptance. The company is confident it will be able to fulfil the rigid letter of the contract. The plan of the boat has been favorably reported by a naval board and by the Secretary of the Navy. Although the contract was made with the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company, the boat will be constructed by the Cramps, of Philadelphia. Naval officers think this vessel will revolutionize the naval systems of the world. If the experiment of her construction is successful modern navies will be rendered useless. A few such vessels would protect our coast against the combined navies of the world.

THEY MUST FIGHT OR DISARM.

Views of an American Observer of Passing Events in European Countries.

A Washington special to The New York World says: Mr. Nathaniel Page, a well-known Washingtonian, whose business takes him to Europe nearly every year, has just returned. He is an experienced and critical observer. "You have been waiting for some time to Being asked to-day what was his opinion conhear me say something. I am willing to cerning the prospects of any European war,

"It appears to me that there is bound to be either war or disarmament very soon, and as the fighting forces of the various European nations continue to be increased and equipped is fast and as largely as the atmost resources of the governments will permit it seems to me that an onward movement is more likely than a sudden retreat after such preparations have At 11:15 he stood upon the trap while been made for war. I suppose there are not his hands and feet were bound and the less than ten millions of soldlers armed and olack cap drawn over his head and the ready for conflict in Europe to-day. The very noose adjusted. At 1:20 the trap was existence of such armies makes continued peace impossible. Where the outbreak may occur it is hard to say, but all the Governments of Europe are so entangled in alliances and counter-alliances that it makes very little difference where or by whom the first gun is fired. All Europe will be involved in the conconflagration. The mainspring of the whole disturbance is also pretty hard to define. But it seems to me that the principal facts of the unsettlement is the necessity felt by monarchical governments to engage their people in war with foreigners in order to prevent a movement for the overthrow of the Govern-

acut at home." "How do the United States stand in European estimat on?"

"There is one thing that amazes Europeans, the rapidity with which the Government of the United States has been paying off its public debt. A public debt in Europe is hardly ever reduced. Generally on the increase. For years the public debt of England has been so large that he interest on the government bonds amounts to about one-half of the public expenditure. The maintenance of the army and navy, oughly speaking, is the other half. And as the public debt is the accumulated legacy of past wars it may be said, without substantial disregard for truth, that all the taxes now paid by the British subjects are paid for bloodhed in the past and for readiness to shed blood in the present. The expenses of the civil adninistration are inconsiderable in compari-

ARBOR DAY IN NEBRASKA. The governor has issued a proclamation

to the people of the state of Nebraska, as follows:

By our statute Arbor Day this year falls on Fr day, the 22d of April. This is also a holiday. I invite the attention of the people of Nebraska to the observance of this day, and urge them to spend it in the most appropriate manner by devoting

themselves to tree planting on that day. The rapidity with which our forests in this country are denuded of trees is a subject of the most serious import to all the people, and the most effective way of counteracting the effect is by tree planting. When one contemplates the aspect of Nebraska to-day, here and there dotted with groves, and contrasts it with what it was when our prairies were treeless, no argument will be needed to convince any one of the vast and beneficient results of this most wise and far-seeing practice. The enhanced value of lands resulting from this custom, in the establishment of which Nebraska has taken the lead, is more than a sufficient compensation for the labor. The increased value of lands cannot be overestimated, and it should be borne in mind only for the present but for the future generations. While forests are being destroyed, forests should be made to grow. I trust every citizen in the state will appreciate the importance of devoting at least one day in the year to the planting of trees. Let soldiers plant trees at the graves of deceased comrades, and let cemeteries be ornamented with trees. Let all lawns and grounds surrounding dwellings be beautified with trees. Let April 22d be thus devoted to this cause, and the blessings resulting from it will be experienced far into the

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO DANA. London dispatch: Gladstone cabled the ollowing message to Charles A. Dana, New York, in acknowledgment of the cable dispatch sent him by Dana to inform him of mass meeting of citizens at Cooper union

"I am very sensible of the value of the December 29, 1882, where he has been ever cure just measures of good government for Ireland—a sympathy with I feel sure will continue to attend us until this just policy shall attain its coming consumma-

> The fruit-season in southern Arizona is a month shead of California, and nearly three months in advance of the seasons in the east-

ern states.